

Answer Key: Chapter 7

Exercise 7.1

1. This sailor is brave.
2. Why do you say this, friend?
3. This boy's father was a senator.
4. Who moved these books?
5. I decided to give this woman a gift.
6. Where did you buy this food?
7. The leader of these soldiers died.
8. The boy at last persuaded his mother with these words.
9. This wine is bad.
10. The cruel slave killed the master with this sword.

Exercise 7.2

1. haec puella bene scribit.
2. hunc senem salutavi.
3. ubi haec audivistis, pueri?
4. cibum in hanc villam portabamus.
5. dominus has ancillas punivit.

Exercise 7.3

1. Those ships were fast.
2. That woman speaks well.
3. Give food to that old man!
4. Those young men are foolish.
5. We caught sight of the prisoner. However he escaped.
6. We heard many shouts that night.
7. Did you see those women?
8. That slave's master was cruel.
9. What did you find in that temple?
10. We shall not do that.

Exercise 7.4

1. illam epistulam scribebam.
2. illi milites fortes erant.
3. quid est nomen illius navis?
4. illis pueris pecuniam dabo.
5. puella illum equum timet.

Exercise 7.5

The enemy were now approaching the city. The Romans who lived in the country fled across the bridge into the city. Great was the danger, great however was the courage of one famous man whose name was Horatius. “My citizens,” he said, “surely you understand the danger? The enemy will soon come across this bridge, and you will see them in the Roman forum. Listen to my words! I order you to destroy the bridge. I shall resist the enemy, and in this way I shall save the city.”

At first there were two comrades on the bridge with Horatius. These three men fought bravely; behind them the Romans were destroying the bridge. When a small part of the bridge remained, Horatius ordered his comrades to go away to a safe place. Horatius now alone on the bridge was standing against many. He looked fiercely at the leaders of the enemy. They were afraid because Horatius had already killed many men in this war. But at last with a great shout they hurled missiles at the one Roman.

With great courage Horatius defended himself. Suddenly however, when the Romans had destroyed the bridge, he heard their shouting. Then Horatius called the god of the river. “Father Tiberinus,” he said, “receive these arms and this soldier into your water.” Then he jumped down into the river and, although the enemy were throwing many javelins at him, he swam across safely to the other bank. In this way one man saved the city.

Exercise 7.6

1. longior
2. miseriorem
3. laetiores
4. fortiores
5. ingentiora

Exercise 7.7

1. I am more foolish than my brother.
2. Who was braver than our leader?
3. The slaves are crueller than the master.
4. The girl whom I caught sight of yesterday was much more beautiful than her companions.
5. We are looking for an easier plan.
6. Surely these words are more difficult than those.
7. How heavy this sword is! It is much heavier than that one.
8. How angry was your mother? Surely not angrier than mine?
9. My horse is now faster than yours, isn't it?
10. The enemy are much fiercer than our soldiers.

Exercise 7.8

1. senex fortior quam filius erat.
2. suntne dei miseriore quam nos?



3. librum faciliorem numquam legi.
4. quis saevior est quam dominus noster?
5. epistulam difficiliorem numquam scripsi.

Exercise 7.9

1. longissimos
2. fortissimo
3. stultissimam
4. tristissima
5. crudelissimum

Exercise 7.10

1. We were dragging the very heavy ship to the sea.
2. Why do you want to read that very long book?
3. This prisoner is always very bold.
4. Who was the bravest of the soldiers?
5. The new slave-girl is always very happy.
6. I am foolish; you are more foolish; he is the most foolish.
7. That messenger spoke very sad words.
8. This man was the cruellest of masters because he often punished his slaves.
9. Very fierce men once lived on this island.
10. The temple that we saw in the middle of the city was very huge.

Exercise 7.11

1. murum longissimum aedificavi.
2. hi pueri stultissimi sunt.
3. domina nostra semper fortissima erat.
4. gravissimum donorum portabam.
5. illa femina maritusque laetissimi sunt.

Exercise 7.12

1. optimum
2. minimum
3. major
4. pessimist
5. plural

Exercise 7.13

1. The house of the senator was bigger than the temple.
2. The new slave-girl prepared a very bad meal.
3. Very many citizens were in the forum.
4. I have never eaten worse food.
5. The father gave his son more money.

6. I shall never drink better wine.
7. This ship is the fastest of all.
8. We found a very big city there.
9. His wall was smaller than mine.
10. I caught sight of a very beautiful girl in the forum.

Exercise 7.14

1. peiorem librum numquam legi.
2. ille equus minimus est.
3. meliorem regem numquam habuimus.
4. haec est optima ancillarum.
5. omnia haec verba facillima sunt.

Exercise 7.15

1. The soldiers were guarding the gate very bravely.
2. The boy writes in a worse way than the girl.
3. This girl replied very boldly to the senator.
4. The enemy fled as quickly as possible.
5. The slave spoke more angrily than the master.
6. The young man very foolishly set the house on fire.
7. "Did you find the way very easily, slave?" "No," he replied.
8. The senator's daughter always speaks very well.
9. Our soldiers were fighting more boldly than the enemy.
10. They all went away very happily.

Exercise 7.16

1. hic puer celerius currit quam frater.
2. senex bene dormivit.
3. servus laetius laborabat quam dominus.
4. epistulam quam celerrime mittam.
5. cives urbem fortissime defendebant.

Exercise 7.17

The Etruscans, whose king was Porsenna, were attacking Rome. The terrified citizens were in great danger. There was however in the city a brave young man named Gaius Mucius. Mucius made a very bold plan: for he decided to go into the camp of the enemy. To the senators therefore he said, "Fathers, I have a very good plan which will set us free and save Rome. For I want to go into the camp of the Etruscans. There with the help of the gods I shall kill Porsenna. After the king's death the Etruscans will go away from our city." The senators praised both the plan and his courage very greatly.

Therefore Mucius hid a sword in his clothes and in the night left Rome. When he reached the camp of the enemy, he found a great crowd round the king. Mucius caught sight of a

man who was giving money to the soldiers. "I have Porsenna," he said to himself, and straightaway killed this man with the sword. However, he had killed not the king but his secretary. The soldiers dragged Mucius to Porsenna. The king asked him, "Who are you? Where have you come from?" "I am a Roman citizen," he replied. "They call me Gaius Mucius. I, who prepared death for you, do not fear death for myself. You can kill me; there are however many young men in Rome who will come after me and kill you."

The king was both angry and terrified. At first he said nothing. At last he said "I shall order the soldiers to punish you." However, Mucius walked to the altar and held his right hand in the fire for a long time. "Pain," he said, "I am not afraid of." "Your courage," said Porsenna, "I both fear and praise." Then he decided to free Mucius. After he returned to Rome, the citizens called him "Lefty".

Exercise 7.18

1. We are praised.
2. He is handed over.
3. They are guarded.
4. You (*sg*) are held.
5. We are greeted.

Exercise 7.19

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|----|-----------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | punitur | He is punished. |
| 2. | amamur | We are loved. |
| 3. | ducor | I am led. |
| 4. | iubemini | You (<i>pl</i>) are ordered. |
| 5. | mittuntur | They are sent. |

Exercise 20.

1. A new house is now being built.
2. We Romans are never conquered by the enemy.
3. The shouts of the boys are often heard in the street.
4. You are being called by the master, slave.
5. Those words are never spoken in Rome.
6. The king is being killed by his wife with a sword.
7. The words of the gods are not always understood.
8. Wine is sold in this shop.
9. The gate is now being guarded bravely by the soldiers.
10. Surely you are not being punished by your father, boys?

Exercise 21

1. in via salutamur.
2. cibus ab his pueris consumitur.
3. epistula tandem scribitur.
4. spectamini a senatore, cives.
5. ianua gladio oppugnatur.

Exercise 7.22

1. I was being punished.
2. He was being greeted.
3. You (*pl*) were being defended.
4. They were being watched.
5. We were being moved.

Exercise 7.23

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|----|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | videbaris | You were being seen. |
| 2. | ducebamur | We were being led. |
| 3. | vocabatur | He was being called. |
| 4. | custodiebamini | You (<i>pl</i>) were being guarded. |
| 5. | mittebar | I was being sent. |

Exercise 7. 24

1. The city was being attacked for ten years.
2. Water was being drunk by the girls.
3. The money was being guarded in the temple.
4. I was being warned by the old man about the danger of the river.
5. The book was being written for a long time.
6. Surely you were being led into danger, soldiers?
7. The city was being defended by the citizens with arms.
8. My dinner was being prepared for a long time.
9. We were being watched by the crowd.
10. That book was often read.

Exercise 7.25

1. multa verba scribebantur.
2. murus a pueris debebatur.
3. diu laudabamur.
4. clamores in foro saepe audiebantur.
5. cur gladio oppugnabaris, domine?

Exercise 7.26

1. I shall be greeted.
2. They will be guarded.
3. We shall be defended.
4. You (*sg*) will be ordered.
5. You (*pl*) will be received.

**Exercise 7.27**

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|----|-------------|----------------------|
| 1. | vocabor | I shall be called. |
| 2. | laudabimur | We shall be praised. |
| 3. | invenietur | He will be found. |
| 4. | spectaberis | You will be watched. |
| 5. | mittemini | You will be sent. |

Exercise 7.28

1. Our food will soon be prepared.
2. You will all be praised, girls.
3. Surely the gates will be guarded by the soldiers?
4. This house will soon be sold.
5. I shall never be found in the wood.
6. These temples will be built in a new way.
7. Surely we shan't be heard by the master?
8. The king will be killed with this sword.
9. When will you be freed, slave?
10. Wine will be drunk tomorrow.

Exercise 7.29

1. omnis cibus mox consumetur.
2. equus a servo in hortum ducetur.
3. ille puer cras punietur.
4. num a hostibus capiemur?
5. haec verba mox intellegentur.

Exercise 7.30

Among the hostages whom Porsenna had captured was a Roman girl named Cloelia. This girl was very brave. "The courage of Mucius," she said to herself, "is now praised by everyone; soon my courage will be praised by everyone." The camp of the Etruscans was near the Tiber; after Cloelia decided to escape, she took a few companions with her. At first the guards heard nothing, because the girls were being quiet. Then however the Etruscans caught sight of them near the river. The girls however, although many javelins were being thrown by the enemy, swam across the river and reached Rome safely.

When he heard about their flight, Porsenna was angry. Therefore he immediately sent messengers to Rome who demanded Cloelia. Because they had made a treaty about the hostages, the Romans sent her back to the king. Porsenna praised both the courage of the girl and the good faith of the Romans. "Cloelia," he said, "and half of the hostages will be set free and sent back to Rome." Cloelia, who was able to choose these hostages, now took boys with her. "They," she said, "will soon be able to fight." When they all returned to Rome, Cloelia was praised for a long time by the senators and citizens. At last, Porsenna led his men out of the country of the Romans.

**Exercise 7.31**

1. currens
2. clamantes
3. exspectantibus
4. custodientem
5. euntis

Exercise 7.32

1. I saw the slaves fleeing.
2. The boy went into the house laughing.
3. While I was walking in the wood I found the money I had once hidden.
4. What did you hear about the soldier who was running away?
5. We caught sight of the old men sitting in the tavern.
6. I shall give food to the slave- girl who is working.
7. The noise of those who were fighting was heard for a long time.
8. I could see the girl writing a letter.
9. The slaves who are running away will be punished.
10. Surely you didn't find the guards sleeping, citizens?

Exercise 7.33

1. feminam in horto sedentem vidimus.
2. cenam consumens clamorem audivi.
3. amici ridentes e foro discesserunt.
4. femina pecuniam puellae lacrimanti dedit.
5. equi currentes a turba spectabantur.

Exercise 7.34

There was once a great disagreement among the Romans. For the soldiers, whom the consuls took into war, had often fought the enemy but had received very little money. Therefore they gathered in the forum. The angry men blamed their leaders. "I," said one soldier, "have fought happily defending the country. We have often conquered the enemies of the Romans. However our fields are being destroyed by the enemy; therefore we do not have food. The patricians lend us money, but we plebeians are punished by them because we cannot pay it back. Soon we shall be slaves." These words were praised by everyone. Therefore the soldiers went away from the city onto a mountain that was near the city. Because they no longer had soldiers guarding the walls, the Romans were soon in great danger. At last the terrified citizens decided to send Menenius Agrippa, a good man, to the soldiers. When he came to the mountain, he told the soldiers a story.

"There was once a great disagreement in the body. For parts of the body blamed the stomach with loud shouting. "The stomach," they said, "always eats the food that we give it. But sitting in the middle of the body it does nothing." The right hand therefore said, "I shall not carry food to the mouth." The mouth said, "I shall not accept food." The teeth said, "We shall not chew food." Because it did not have food, the stomach was soon in

great danger. However, the parts of the body did not defeat the stomach, but came into danger of death. For without his help, they did not have the blood that the stomach provides to the body.” With these words Agrippa persuaded the soldiers; soon they went back into the city.

Exercise 7.35

1. monitae
2. captorum
3. tracta
4. salutatus
5. custoditos

Exercise 7.36

1. The messenger who had been expected for a long time arrived at last.
2. We ate the meal that had been prepared by the slave-girl.
3. The wife of the soldier who had been killed was very sad.
4. I decided to say nothing about the words that had been heard there.
5. We saw the king who had been killed with a sword.
6. I found the money that had once been hidden by my brother.
7. After he had been guarded for a few hours the slave escaped.
8. I gave food to the girl who had been called.
9. The slaves were very happy because they had been freed.
10. The temples built by the Romans will always remain.

Exercise 7.37

1. navis in mare portata gravis erat.
2. cives a sene moniti in foro manebant.
3. servi puniti fugere constituerunt.
4. librum in templo celatum invenimus.
5. porta olim ab hostibus oppugnata bene custodiebatur.

Exercise 7.38

1. I have the money that was found in the street.
2. The citizens who had been ordered to flee made the journey without danger.
3. We ate the food that had been left in the garden.
4. The enemy set fire to the captured city.
5. I decided to buy the horse that had been seen yesterday.
6. Whose was the book that was thrown into the water?
7. His wife was unable to read the letter written by the old man.
8. We were sad because we saw the temple that had been destroyed.
9. I greeted the friend whom I had caught sight of.
10. I could not find the sword that you had moved.

**Exercise 7.39**

1. epistulam a fratre missam petebam.
2. urbs ab hostibus victa delebitur.
3. pecuniam in foro inventam accepi.
4. servus in via visus perterritus erat.
5. equus in forum ductus liberos terruit.

Exercise 7.40

Coriolanus who had been the leader of the Romans fled from the city to the Volscians who at that time were waging war with the Romans. They received him joyfully. Soon, after he had been made leader of the Volscians, Coriolanus waged war against his own country. He destroyed the Romans' fields, he captured many towns, and he pitched his camp near Rome. He did not receive the messengers sent by the senators.

Therefore, Roman women came to his mother and wife, seeking help. "Come with us," they said, "to the enemy's camp. We women are unable to defend the city with arms, but with prayers and tears we shall save it." When they arrived at the camp, a comrade of Coriolanus, who had noticed the great crowd of women, said to him, "Your mother and your wife are here, with your two small sons." Coriolanus therefore hurried to his mother and greeted the women. However, his angry mother asked, "Why do you greet me? Are you an enemy or a son? Am I a captive in your camp or your mother?" These words moved the spirit of Coriolanus. However, to his mother he said, "You have saved Rome with your words, but after this you will never see your son." Then he led the soldiers away from the city. However, because he had done this, the Volscians killed Coriolanus. However the Romans, who had been freed from danger in this way, now had one mind.